

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

INSTRUCTIONS

Pertaining to the 1936 Soil Conservation
Program for the Southern Region

(Preliminary and subject to revision)

PART I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein, the following terms shall have the meaning set opposite each unless the content clearly indicates another meaning:

ACT: The Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act approved February 29, 1936:

SECRETARY: The Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

DIRECTOR OF SOUTHERN REGION: The Director of the Southern Region designated for the purpose of administering the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act in the Southern Region.

STATE COMMITTEE: The State Agricultural Conservation Committee established in and for the State in question in the manner prescribed in instructions issued by the Secretary.

COUNTY ASSOCIATION: The County Agricultural Conservation Association organized, pursuant to the prescribed Articles of Association for such an association, for the purpose of cooperating with the Secretary in making effective the provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

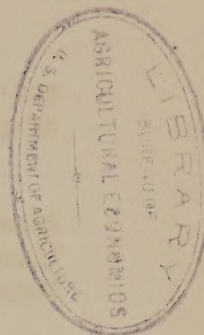
COUNTY COMMITTEE: The County Agricultural Conservation Committee of the county association, composed of not more than five nor less than three members and constituted in accordance with the Articles of Association as recognized by the Secretary in his approval of such articles.

COMMUNITY COMMITTEE: The Community Agricultural Conservation Committee of the county association composed of three members representing a community of the county.

PERSON: An individual, partnership, association or corporation.

OWNER: A person who actually owns land or who is purchasing land on installments for cash or for a fixed commodity payment.

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OPERATOR: A person who as owner or tenant operates a farm without supervision and who is entitled to receive all or a portion of the crop(s) produced on such farm during the crop year in question.

LANDLORD: A person who as owner, cash, standing or fixed-rent tenant rents the entire farm to a share tenant and is entitled to a portion of the crop(s) produced on such farm by virtue of the terms of the lease or operating agreement.

SHARE TENANT: A person (other than an owner or share cropper) who is operating an entire farm without direct supervision of the owner and who is entitled to a portion of the crops produced on such farm, or of the proceeds thereof.

SHARE CROPPER: A person who works a farm in whole or in part and receives for his labor a proportionate share of the crops produced thereon, or of the proceeds thereof.

FARM: All land under the supervision of an operator which is farmed by that operator in 1936 as a single unit, with werkstock, farm machinery, and labor substantially separate from that used for any other land.

SOUTHERN REGION: The States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma.

CROP LAND: All land from which any crop (other than wild hay) was harvested in 1935, together with all other farm land which is tillable and from which at least one crop (other than wild hay) has been harvested since January 1, 1930 and prior to January 1, 1936.

PRODUCER UNIT: Any tract of land (whether a whole farm or a subdivision thereof) on which one or more crops are planted and which is farmed by (1) landowner, cash, standing, or fixed-rent tenant, with his own labor or with hired labor other than share croppers, or (2) a share tenant without the aid of any share cropper, or (3) a share cropper.

PART II

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Section 1. - Application for Grant

Grants will be made only upon applications filed with the county committee. Each person applying for a grant will be required to show;

- (a) That ^{work} sheets had been executed covering all the land in the county owned, operated, or controlled by him;
- (b) The extent to which the conditions upon which the grant is to be made have been met. Any applicant who owns, operates, or controls land in more than one county in the same state will be required to file with the State committee a list of all such land. If a State committee finds that such applicant for a grant has increased soil-depleting crops in counties where such applicant has not filed a work sheet, such State committee may disprove the application for a grant.

Section 2. - Land to be Covered by Work Sheet

- (a) One or more tracts of farm land in the same county under the same ownership and operated in 1936 as part or all of a single farm by a common operator shall be covered by one work sheet.
- (b) Where two or more tracts of farm land in the same county are under different ~~own~~erships, even though they are operated in 1936 as a single farm by a common operator, each separately owned tract shall be covered by a separate work sheet.
- (c) Where two or more tracts of farm land in the same county are under the same ownership and are operated in 1936 as separate farms, each separately operated tract shall be covered by a separate work sheet.
- (d) Land comprising two or more contiguous tracts under the same ownership, operated in 1936 as part or all of a single farm by a common operator, and located in two or more counties, shall be deemed to be located in the county in which the principal dwelling on such land is located, or if there is no dwelling on such land, it shall be deemed to be located in the county in which the major portion of such land is located.

Section 3. - Designation of Joint Payee

Each person who is eligible to share in a grant, for which an application is filed, may designate in such application a joint payee to whom the check in payment of his share of such grant shall be drawn payable jointly with such person.

Section 4. - Designation of Beneficiary

Each person entitled to share in any grant may designate on the proper form, a beneficiary to whom such person's share of the grant may be made in case of his death, disappearance or incompetency.

Section 5. - Abandoned Farms Ineligible

A farm which has not been operated since January 1, 1934 is ineligible for a soil-conserving or a soil-building payment in 1936.

Section 6. - Approved Soil-Conserving and Soil-Building Practices

The soil-conserving and soil-building practices in 1936 that will be recognized shall include the following:

- (a) Properly terracing land that needs terracing.
- (b) The growing and leaving on the land of either winter or summer legumes grown as catch crops.
- (c) The seeding of crop land to perennial grasses including Bermuda, Dallis, redtop, orchard, carpet or pasture mixtures.

Section 7. - Time Limit for Filing Work Sheets and Applications

A time limit for filing work sheets and applications in each county shall be designated by the State committee subject to approval of the Director of the Southern Region.

Section 8. - County Quotas

A county ratio of soil-depleting crop acreage to all farm land will be established for each county by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration from available statistics. The average of the ratios of the soil-depleting base acreages which are established for all farms in any county shall conform to the ratio for such county unless a variance from such ratio is recommended by the State Committee and approved by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The total base acreages for cotton, tobacco, and peanuts, respectively, for farms in any county or other specified area shall not exceed the base acreages for such crops established for such county or other specified area by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Section 9. - Minimum Acreage Requirement of Soil-Building and Soil-Conserving Crops.

No payment shall be made with respect to any farm, in accordance with any of the provisions herein, unless the total acreage of soil-conserving crops and soil-building crops on crop land on the farm in 1936 equals or exceeds whichever of the following is the smaller:

- (a) 20 percent of the base acreages of all soil-depleting crops for the farm (not including sugarcane for sugar or rice), or
- (b) The maximum acreage with respect to which soil-conserving payment could be obtained pursuant to the provisions of Section 14, Part II.

Section 10. - Increases of Soil-Depleting Crops

If the acreage on any farm in 1936 of any soil-depleting crop or any group of soil-depleting crops is in excess of the base acreage for the farm for such crop or group of crops, a deduction from any payment which otherwise would be made for the farm pursuant to any of the provisions contained herein will be made for each acre of such excess acreage at the specified rate per acre, for the diversion of land to soil-conserving crops from the particular crop or group of crops which exceed their bases. (Group of crops means all soil-depleting crops except cotton, tobacco, peanuts.

Section 11. - Food and Feed Crops

Notwithstanding any other provisions contained herein, no payment will be made in connection with the shifting of land out of food and feed crops unless such crops have been produced in excess of home consumption needs for the farm; if such crops have been produced on the farm in excess of such needs, payment will be made only with respect to the diversion of all or part of such excess.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 10, no deduction will be made with respect to any food or feed crop grown in combination with a soil-conserving crop or a soil-building crop, unless food and feed crops are grown in excess of the home consumption needs for the farm.

Section 12. - Determination of Acreage of Crops that are Interplanted

In determination of the base acreages on the farm, filling out work sheet and in checking the acreage of crops in determination of performance, the acreage of a soil-depleting crop such as corn interplanted with summer legumes shall be considered as 50 percent soil-depleting acreage and 50 percent legume acreage. No soil-conserving payment will be made in connection with the shifting of land planted to a soil-depleting crop, such as corn, when planted alone prior to 1936, to a soil-depleting crop interplanted with legumes in 1936. It is assumed that the hills of corn shall not exceed approximately 4500 hills per acre and that legumes shall occupy approximately one-half of the land.

Section 13. - Soil Building payment

Payment will be made for the planting of soil-building crops on crop land in 1936 and the carrying out of soil building practices on crop land or pasture in 1936, at such rates in any state, and for such crops and practices in any state, and upon such conditions as are recommended by the State committee for such State subject to approval of the Secretary:

1. - Provided, that the total soil-building payment made with respect to any farm:
 - (a) Shall not exceed an amount equal to \$1.00 for each acre of crop land on the farm used in 1936 for soil-conserving crops and soil-building crops, or
 - (b) Shall not exceed \$10.00 for the farm, whichever is the larger.

Section 14. - Soil Conserving Payments

Payment will be made with respect to each acre of the base acreage for the

farm of any soil-depleting crop or any group of such crops which in 1936 is used for the production of any soil-conserving crop or any soil-building crop, or is devoted to any soil-conservation or soil-building practice. The amount of such payment made with respect to any farm shall be computed as follows:

Soil-depleting crop	Payment for each acre of the base acreage used in 1936 in the manner specified above	Maximum acreage with respect to which pay- ment will be made
(a) All soil depleting crops except cotton, tobacco, peanuts, sugarcane for sugar, and rice.	An average for the United States of \$10. per acre, varying among states, coun- ties, and individual farms as the productivity of the crop land used for these crops varies from the aver- age productivity of all such crop land in the United States <u>1/</u>	15 percent of the base acreage for the farm of all soil- depleting crops ex- cept cotton, tobacco, peanuts, sugarcane for sugar, and rice
(b) Cotton	5¢ for each pound of the normal yield per acre of cotton for the farm.	35 percent of the cotton base acreage for the farm <u>2/</u> .
(c) Tobacco	For each pound of the normal yield per acre of tobacco for the farm at the following rates per pound of specified kinds of tobacco, as follows: (1) 5¢ for flue-cured or Burley. (2) 6¢ for Georgia-Florida type 62. (3) 3¢ for Georgia-Florida type 45, or any other kind of tobacco.	30 percent of the base acreage for the farm.
(d) Peanuts	1-1/4¢ for each pound of normal yield per acre of peanuts for the farm.	20 percent of the base acreage for the farm.

1/The rate per acre will vary among the states and counties depending upon the productivity of crop land devoted to corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, brain sorghum, soybeans, cowpeas, dry edible beans, potatoes, sweet potatoes, sweet sorghum for syrup, and broom corn; and vary among farms within the county depending upon the productivity of crop land.

2/The total payment made in any county pursuant to this provision will be made with respect to an acreage not exceeding 25 percent of the aggregate of the cotton base acreages which could be established for all the farms in the county.

Section 15. - Adjustment in Rates

The rates specified in Section 14, Part II, are based upon an estimate of available funds and an estimate of approximately 80 percent participation by farmers. If participation in any region exceeds that estimated for that region, all the rates specified in Section 14, Part II for such region, may be reduced pro rata. If participation in any region is less than the estimate for the region, the rate may be increased pro rata. In no case will the rates be increased or decreased by more than 10 percent.

Section 16. - Division of Soil-Conserving Payment

The soil-conserving payment shall be divided as follows:

- (a), 37-1/2 percent to the producer who furnishes the land;
- (b) 12-1/2 percent to the producer who furnishes the work-stock and equipment;
- (c) 50 percent to be divided among the producers who are parties to the lease or operating agreement in the proportion that such producers are entitled to share in 1936 in those soil depleting crops, or the proceeds thereof, with respect to which the soil-conserving payment is made.

Section 17. - Division of Soil-Building Payment

The soil-building payment shall be made to the eligible producer who the county committee determines under instructions issued by the Secretary has incurred expense in 1936 with respect to the soil-building crop or practice; where two or more producers are this determined by the county committee to have incurred the expense in 1936 with respect to the soil-building crop or practices, the soil building payment shall be divided equally between them.

Section 18. - Debts or Claims not Deductable

Any share of soil-conserving or soil-building payments shall be computed without regard to questions of title under State law, without deductions of claims for advances, and without regard to any claim or lien against the crop or proceeds thereof in favor of the owner or any other creditor.

Section 19. - Exceptions to Division of Payments

Upon recommendation of the state committee and approval by the Secretary a different basis for dividing the soil-conserving and soil-building payments may be employed.

Section 20. - Special Adjustments

Where the soil-depleting acreages determined for any farm as indicated above differ materially from such acreages determined for farms located in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production facilities, and farming practices, adjustments will be made which will result in base acreages which are equitable as compared with the base acreages of such other similar farms.

Section 21. - Adjustments in Base Acreages on Farms having Two or More of the Crops Cotton, Tobacco, and Peanuts

If the total of the base acreages for any two or more of the crops cotton, tobacco, and peanuts on any farm exceeds the annual average of the total acreage of such crops harvested in a representative period preceding 1934, such base acrea shall be adjusted downward to eliminate such excess. Unless a more practicable method of adjustment is settled upon, a pro rata basis shall be used.

Section 22. - Fractional Acres

In all figures representing final results of calculations as to base acreage and the acreage diverted from soil-depleting crops to soil-building crops and practices, fractional acres expressed in tenths may be retained. Hundredths amounting to five or less shall be dropped and hundredths amounting to more than five shall be considered as a whole tenth.

Section 23. - Limit of Soil-Building Payment

Subject to the limitations of Section 14, payment for a soil-building crop shall be limited to \$2.00 per acre for each acre planted to such crop. Payment shall likewise be limited to \$2.00 per acre for each acre on which a soil-building or soil-conserving practice is put into effect.

Section 24. - Classification of Crops.

Crop acreage when devoted to crops and used as indicated below shall be considered in the following classification except for such additions or modifications as may be approved by the Secretary upon the recommendation of the State Committee.

Changes in the use of land which involve the destruction of food, fibre, or food grains will not be approved as either soil-conserving or soil-building uses of such land.

Soil-Depleting Crops:

1. Corn, (including broom corn and sweet corn).
2. Cotton
3. Tobacco
4. Irish potatoes
5. Sweet potatoes
6. Rice
7. Sugarcane
8. Commercial truck and canning crops, including melons and strawberries

9. Peanuts, if harvested as nuts
10. Grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, and millets
11. Small grains, harvested for grain or hay, (wheat, oats, barley, rye, and small grain mixtures).
12. Soybeans, if harvested for crushing

Soil-Conserving Crops:

1. Annual winter legumes, including vetch, winter peas, bur and crimson clover; biennial legumes, including alfalfa, kudzu, and sericea, with or without such nurse crops as rye, oats, wheat, barley, or grain mixtures, when such nurse crops are pastured or clipped green; summer legumes, including soybeans, except when produced for seed for crushing, velvet beans, crotalaria, cowpeas, and annual varieties of Lespedeza.
2. Peanuts, when pastured.
3. Perennial grasses, including Dallis, rodtop, orchard, Bermuda, carpet, or grass mixtures, and Sudan grass, with or without such nurse crops as rye, oats, wheat, barley, or grain mixtures, when such nurse crops are pastured or clipped green.
4. Winter Cover Crops, including rye, barley, oats, and small grain mixtures, winter pastured or not, and turned as green manure; or if harvest and followed by summer legumes.
5. Crop acreage planted to forest trees since January 1, 1934.

Soil-Building Crops:

1. Annual winter legumes, including vetch, winter peas, bur and crimson clover, turned under as a green manure crop.
2. Biennial legumes, including sweet and alsike clover; perennial legumes, including alfalfa, kudzu, sericea, and annual varieties of Lespedeza.
3. Summer legumes, including soybeans, velvet beans, crotalaria, and cowpeas, if forage is left on the land.
4. Winter cover crops, including rye, barley, oats, and small grain mixture turned as green manure and followed in the summer by an approved soil-conserving crop.
5. Forest trees, when planted on crop land in 1936.

Neutral Classification, (not to be counted in establishing bases):

1. Vineyards, tree fruits, small fruits, or nut trees (not interplanted). (If interplanted, such acreage shall carry the classification and actual acreage of the intercrop grown.) Idle crop land, Cultivated fallow land, Wasteland and Woodland, and etc.

ESTABLISHMENT OF BASE ACREAGES AND YIELDS PER ACRE

A. DETERMINATION OF BASE COTTON ACREAGE AND AVERAGE YIELD OF LINT PER ACRE

Section 1. Farms for which a Base Cotton Acreage may be established:
A base cotton acreage may be established for a farm if one whole acre or more of cotton was planted on such farm in:

- (1) 1934 and/or 1935, or
- (2) Neither 1934 nor 1935 because the entire base cotton acreage was rented to the Secretary under a CARC ^{1/}, or
- (3) Neither 1934 nor 1935 and such failure to plant thereon in such years was caused by drought, flood, or excessive rains which, for the same period of time, prevented the commercial production of other agricultural commodities on the land so affected, provided that cotton was planted in either or both of the years 1932 and 1933.

Section 2. Designation of Yield: The yield of lint cotton per acre for each farm for which a work sheet is filed shall, in accordance with the following standard, be designated by the appropriate community committee, subject to such adjustment by the county committee as is necessary in order that the total of base cotton production for the county shall not exceed the county's quota.

Each farm covered by a work sheet shall have been inspected by at least one member of the community committee, serving for the community in which the farm is located, who shall report the facts to the community committee before the yield of lint is designated for the farm. The yield designated for any farm shall be that yield which the community committee, as a whole, finds from all the available facts to be the yield which could have been reasonably expected from the land devoted to the production of cotton on the farm as an average yield during the 5-year period, 1928 to 1932, inclusive. Such findings shall be examined by the county committee in the light of all available facts and approved or modified by it accordingly. In designating such yield, the committees shall give the greatest weight to the yield per acre of cotton which was produced on the farm during such of the 8 years 1928 to 1935, inclusive, as cotton was produced thereon. However, due consideration shall be given by the committees to the type of soil, drainage, erosion and fertility of land, and to the trend of per acre yield. Other facts bearing on the yield which might have been expected from this land during the 1928-1932 period, including unusual weather conditions, shall be given due weight in designating the yield. Since, in some cases, records are not available with which to determine the 5-year history during

^{1/} The term CARC as used in this document refers to the 1934 and 1935 Cotton Acreage Reduction Contract (Form No. Cotton 1, or Form No. Cotton 1 as supplemented for 1935 by Form No. Cotton 102 or 104, or Form No. Cotton 101) and when used with reference to the farm means such a contract which covers the farm and was complied with.

the period 1928-1932 for the farm, the three years 1933 to 1935, inclusive, may be used to indicate what such farm would have produced in the 5-year period. For example, if production figures for 1933-1935 for the farm show an average yield of 200 pounds of lint cotton per acre and the 5-year 1928-1932 average yield for the community is 10 percent lower or higher than the 3-year 1933-1935 average yield for the community the average yield for the farm for the 3 years, 1933-1935, should be reduced or raised 10 percent as the case may be. No community or county committeeman shall have a voice in designating or approving the yield for any farm which he owns, operates or controls or which is owned, operated or controlled by his brother, sister, parent, child, or other near relative.

Section 3. Basis used in Determining the Base Cotton Acreage: The base acreage shall be determined upon whichever one of the following bases is applicable:

- a. If a farm was covered by a CARC in 1935, the base acreage shall be determined upon the basis of the base acreage accepted in 1935 by the Secretary of Agriculture under such CARC 2/.
- b/ If the farm was not covered in 1935 by a CARC the base acreage shall be determined upon the basis of the first applicable combination of years in order of presentation below:
 - (1) Cotton was planted in 4 or 5 years of the period 1928 to 1932, inclusive: In such case the base acreage shall be determined upon the basis of the total acreage planted to cotton during the 4 or 5 years divided by 4 or 5, as the case may be.
 - (2) Cotton was planted in only 3 years of the period 1928 to 1932, inclusive, one of which was either 1931 or 1932; In such case the base acreage shall be determined upon the basis of the total acreage planted to cotton during 3 years divided by 3.
 - (3) Cotton was planted in only 1931 and 1932 of the period 1928 to 1932, inclusive: In such case the base acreage shall be determined upon the basis of the total acreage planted to cotton during the 2 years divided by 2.
 - (4) Cotton was planted in 1932 of the period 1928 to 1932, inclusive, and in 1933, but neither (1), (2), nor (3) above is applicable: In such case the base acreage shall be determined upon the basis of the total acreage planted to cotton during the 2 years divided by 2.

2/ In the event that more recent information establishes that the base acreage for a farm stipulated in a CARC was not correct the community committee, subject to the approval of the county committee, shall use where applicable the true figure in determining the base acreage.

- (5) Cotton was planted in 1933 but neither (1), (2), (3), nor (4) above is applicable: In such case the base acreage shall be determined upon the basis of the actual acreage planted to cotton in 1933 (irrespective of the fact that cotton may have been planted in 1931).
- (6) Cotton was planted in 1934 and in 1935 but not in 1933, and neither (1), (2), (3), nor (4) above is applicable: In such case the base acreage shall be determined upon the basis of the total acreage planted to cotton during the 2 years divided by 2, provided that the average acreage so determined shall not be a greater percentage of the total acreage in cultivation on the farm in 1935 than the pertinent percentage. 3/
- (7) Cotton was planted in 1934 or 1935 but not in either of the years 1932 or 1933, and neither (1), (2), nor (3) above is applicable: In such case the base acreage shall be determined upon the basis of the actual acreage planted to cotton in such year, provided that the acreage stipulated as the acreage planted to cotton in such year on the farm shall not be a greater percentage of the total acreage in cultivation on the farm in 1935 than the pertinent percentage. 3/

B. DETERMINATION OF BASE PEANUT ACREAGE AND AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE

Section 1. Farms for which a Base Peanut Acreage may be established:

A base peanut acreage may be established for a farm if one whole acre or peanuts was planted on such farm in:

- (1) 1933 and/or 1934 or
- (2) 1935 and in either or both of the years 1931 and 1932 but not in 1933 or 1934

Section 2. Determination of Yield: Yield of peanuts per acre for each farm for which a work sheet is filed shall be recommended by the appropriate community and county committees in accordance with the following:

- (1) The average yield per acre on the farm in 1934 and 1935, or
- (2) A yield per acre greater or less than such 1934 and 1935 average yield, which is determined to be the average yield for the neighboring farms having similar soils for the production of peanuts.

3/ That percentage which the sum of the acreage planted to cotton in the county by CARG signers in 1935 plus the acreage rented to the Secretary in the county in 1935 is of the total acreage in cultivation in 1935 on farms under CARG in 1935 in the county in which the farm located, such percentage being determined by the State Committee from the official statistics.

Section 3. Basis used in Determining the Base Peanut Acreage: The appropriate community and county committees shall select and recommend the following as the base peanut acreage for each farm:

a. A base peanut acreage equal to:

(1) For any farm on which peanuts were planted in either or both of the years 1933 and 1934, the base peanut acreage shall be whichever of the following is the largest -

(a) The average acreage grown on such farm in the years 1933 and 1934 (such acreage to be determined by dividing the total acreage so planted in such years by two); or

(b) 90 percent of the acreage planted to peanuts on such farm in 1933; or

(c) 90 percent of the acreage planted to peanuts on such farm in 1934.

(2) For any farm on which peanuts were planted in 1935 and in either or both of the years 1931 and 1932 and on which no peanuts were planted in either 1933 or 1934, whichever of the following is the larger -

(a) 75 percent of the average acreage planted to peanuts on such farm in the years 1931 and 1932 (such average to be determined by dividing the total acreage so planted in such years by two); or

(b) 60 percent of the acreage planted to peanuts on such farm in 1931, or 60 percent of the acreage planted to peanuts on such farm in 1932.

b. A base peanut acreage greater or less than that determined pursuant to (a) above, which is determined by the committee to be equitable for the farm in relation to neighboring farms having similar soils and facilities for the production of peanuts, taking into account the cultivated acreage of the farm, the number of families growing peanuts on the farm in 1935, and the peanut history of the farm.

c. DETERMINATION OF BASE ACREAGES AND AVERAGE YIELDS PER ACRE FOR SOIL-DEPLETING CROPS EXCEPT FOR COTTON, TOBACCO, PEANUTS,

Section 1. Farms for which a Soil-Depleting Crop Base Acreage may be established: A base acreage may be established for all crops classified as soil-depleting crops except for cotton, tobacco, and peanuts for a farm if one whole acre or more of such crop (s) was planted on such farm in:

a. 1934 and/or 1935; or

b. Not in 1934 or 1935 because the entire base acreage was rented to the Secretary under a commodity contract; or

- c. Not in 1934 or 1935 because failure to plant such crops was caused by drought, flood or excessive rains which for the same period of time prevented the commercial production of other agricultural commodities on the land so affected, provided that such crops were planted in either or both of the years 1932 and 1933.

Section 2. Determination of the Farm Index: This will be determined in accordance with instructions to be issued at a later date.

Section 3. Determination of the Base Acreage: The base acreage of such soil-depleting crops shall be the acreage harvested in 1935 (where more than one soil-depleting crop was harvested from the same land in 1935, the acreage shall be counted only once) subject to the following adjustments:

- a. There shall be added to the 1935 harvested acreage of such soil-depleting crops the number of "rented", "contracted" or "retired" acres under 1935 commodity adjustment programs from which no soil-depleting crops were harvested in 1935.
- b. Where, because of drought, flood, or excessive rains, the acreage of such soil-depleting crops harvested in 1934 and 1935 was less than the number of acres usually harvested on the farm, such acreage shall be increased to the acreage which is comparable to the acreage of such crops harvested on the farm in either or both of the years 1932 and 1933 in which such crops were planted.
- c. Where the 1935 acreage of such soil-depleting crops for any farm, adjusted, if necessary, as indicated above, is materially greater or less than such acreage on farms in the same community which are similar with respect to size, type of soil, topography, production, facilities and farming practices, such adjustment shall be made as will result in a base acreage for the farm which is equitable as compared with the base acreage for similar farms.
- d. There shall be deducted from the 1935 acreage of any soil-depleting crops other than cotton, tobacco, or peanuts, such part of the "rented" acreage under 1935 cotton, tobacco, or peanut adjustment program as was added to the usual acreage of such soil-depleting crops.

D. DETERMINATION OF BASE TOBACCO ACREAGE AND YIELD PER ACRE

Section 1. Flue-cured Tobacco:

- (a) A base tobacco acreage and yield per acre may be established on for a farm in accordance with instructions contained in "Flue-Cured Tobacco Administrative Rulings, Series of 1936-1939 Relating to 1936-1939 Flue-Cured Tobacco Contracts, T-211".

Section 2.

- (a) The base tobacco acreage and yield per acre may be established for other types of tobaccos in accordance with instructions to be issued.

E. INSTRUCTIONS PERTAINING TO SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND RICE WILL BE ISSUED AT A LATER DATE.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

The Work Sheet, Form S. R. 1, will be used for the purpose of obtaining information relative to the farming practices and utilization of the land. This information will be submitted to community committeemen as soon as practicable. The data contained in the Work Sheet will serve as a basis for making application for a grant which after the normal planting season will be made to the appropriate community committee by farmers who have put into practice an approved soil conservation program. This application will include along with basic information relative to land uses a certification of performance. This form and instructions relating thereto will be distributed at a later date.

All farmers desiring to make an application must have submitted a Work Sheet during the time set for receiving such forms.

All committeemen, county agents, and the agricultural assistants should thoroughly familiarize themselves with the contents of S. R. Bulletin No. 1 and the respective forms, rulings and instructions that deal with the Soil Conservation Program for 1936 as well as the procedure outlined below. Before farmers are given the opportunity to fill out a Work Sheet, it should be carefully studied and fully understood. It must be borne in mind that farmers in general are not familiar with the conditions governing grants in connection with the new program. Consequently, the terms and conditions of such grants must be presented to them in a thorough and understandable manner. The committeemen should encourage other farmers to join them in studying and discussing the provision of the new program.

FILLING OUT WORK SHEET, FORM S. R. 1

The procedure outlined below should be followed in filling out the Work Sheet, Form S.R. 1. The number of copies of this to be filled out by the operator will be in accordance with instructions from the State Committee.

- A. Procedure to be followed by the operator and community committeeman:

Section I.

1. Enter name and address of the operator and the name and address of the owner if the owner is a person other than the operator.
2. Either the operator or owner or both may sign.
3. Enter date of signature.

Section II.

1. Enter the yield and acres accepted by the Secretary for 1935 on commodity contracts in Column A and B. The operator with the aid of the community committeeman shall fill in columns C and D, giving the acres and also yield per acre for crops harvested in 1935 on this farm where called for, using the unit of measure for yield applicable for each crop. The operator together with the community committeeman should fill in columns E and F by entering on the appropriate line the acreage and yield of each crop that is considered to be normal for his farm. Such conditions as abnormal weather and changes brought about by the Agricultural Adjustment Act should be taken into account when filling in columns E and F.
2. Yield per acre for cotton must be the net pounds of lint per acre. The weight of bagging and ties must be deducted when converting bales to pounds.
3. Enter the information called for opposite each crop grown on the farm.
4. Circle the acreage of a minor crop grown on the same land on which a major crop grew in the same year and do not count this acreage in arriving at total cultivated acreage in line 22.
5. Enter subtotals in lines 4 and 14.
6. Enter in line 15 the acreage of a winter cover crop such as rye that was turned under as a green manure crop in the Spring of 1935 unless this acreage was also used to grow a major crop which has already been accounted for in lines 1 to 14, inclusive.
7. Acreage on which winter legumes grew preceding a soil-depleting crop already entered in lines 1 to 14, inclusive, should be circled and not counted in total cultivated acres, line 22.
8. Acreage of summer legumes following small grain for home use should be entered in line 18, and this acreage should not be included in either lines 6 or 7.
9. Acreage of any soil-depleting crops grown in orchards and vineyards should be entered opposite the crop and counted as cultivated acreage. Such acreage should not be included in line 23.
10. Enter totals in lines 22 and 29.

11. The total in line 29 must not be greater or less than the total acres in the farm.

Section III.

Enter location or description of farm. In describing the farm, use the method designated by the State Committee.

Section IV.

The operator and the community committeeman will not enter any figures in the table under this section.

Section V.

Enter in the spaces provided:

- (a) Number of other farms owned or operated in this county by the signer(s).
- (b) Under tenure insert owner, cash tenant, standing or fixed-rent tenant, or share-tenant operating entire farm, whichever is applicable.
- (c) Under "Record References" enter the serial number of 1935 contract(s) covering all Bankhead application made for this farm.
- (d) The person assisting the operator in filling out the Work Sheet should sign in the space provided. One member of the County Committee should sign in the space provided. Such committeeman is signing for the committee as a whole.